No Joke, War Correspondent Irvin S. Cobb is a poor sailor and on his last trip across the herring pond the young

across the herring pond the young man's sufferings were atrocious.

Roused by his groans and gurgles one stormy night, an officer bent gently over the correspondent.

"Can't you keep anything on your stomach, Cobb?" he asked.

"Only my hands," moaned Cobb.

Mistaken Identity.

Warrior from Palestine (whose the has a bottle of Jordan water for the purpose): Eh, by the way, meen-ister, I ha'e brochtthis bottle— Minister: No' the noo, laddie! After the ceremony I'll be verra pleased."

Only One Corn Peeler, "Gets-It"

Stop Corn Pains; See Corn Peel Off. It is just when a corn hurts that you want to feel surest about getting rid of it. Why take chances of keeping the corn and having the pain grow worse? You'll use "Gets-



The Only Pecl-it-Off Way is "Gets-it."

The Only Peel-ti-Off Way is "Gets-it."

It" anyhow, sooner of later; might as well use it sooner. Then you are absolutely sure that the corn will loosen from your toe so that you can peel the whole thing off painlessly with your fingers, in one complete piece—just like peeling a banans. It takes a second or two to apply "Gets-It." There's no fussing or puttering. Corn-pains will vanish—that'll keep you sweet while the "Gets-It" does the rest. Nothing new for corns has been discovered since "Gets-It" was born. Follow the judgment of the millions; use "Gets-It" and be sure to be corn and pain free! You'll say it's magic. "Gets-It," the guaranteed, moneyback corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trife at any drug store. M'rd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Flagstaff and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Wm. Marlar and the Kahl Drug Co.

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THE PEOPLE OVERRULED

The Story of How Tom Campbell Was Deprived of the Governorship After Having Been Elected by the People-Not Only Counted Out But Forced to Pay \$4,122.25 to Hunt as Costs.

"The opinions of the court are published to the world, and remain upon its archives for all time, and their Gross Fraud in Douglas Precinct. errors and injustice, of any, may be detected and exposed."

—Chief Justice Alfred Franklin.

the returns of the election judges of every precinct of the state with the exception of Wilgus in Cochise county and Camp Ten in Coconino county was made by the supervisors of every county, and was sent to the secretary of state after a substittuion was made in Coconino county, at the request of the secretary of state.

Campbell Declared Eleced.

The secretary of state made a declaration of the result of the canvass showing that Campbell had been elect-

showing that Campbell had been elected by a majority of thirty votes.

George W. P. Hunt, the defeated candidate, started a contest, his attorneys filing and serving papers on Thomas E. Campbell on Wednesday, December 6th, 1916, at 4:30 p. m., charging fraud and irregularities in every required of the every precinct in every county of the state. The next morning at 9:30, at-torneys for Hunt demanded immediate production and inspection of sixty-odd thousand ballots of the state.

Osborn Refuses Certificate.

The secretary of state refused to give Governor Campbell his certificate of election on demand, although these certificates had been earlier issued

following previous elections.

On December 18th, 1916, Judge
Stanford threw the contest case out of court because Governor Campbell had no certificate of election. On December 21st, 1916, an agreement was signed at 9 o'clock in the mornwas signed at 9 o'clock in the morning, on which Governor Campbell's attorneys, in order to hurry the case, waived a jury trial. They also allowed the contest case to be resumed in the superior court in exchange for the certificate of election to which Governor Campbell was entitled.

The certificate was issued by Sec-

The certificate was issued by Sec-retary of State Osborn forty minutes retary of State Osborn forty minutes after the signing of the agreement. On Monday, January 1st, 1917, Governor Campbell went to the state capitol to be inaugurated. Notice was given that only twenty of his friends would be permitted to enter the capitol building. Gunmen barred the entrance to the executive office, assisted by deputy sheriffs of Maricopa county, who stated that Governor Campbell could not take office because January 1st was a holiday, although the uary 1st was a holiday, although the sheriff and his deputies had taken of-

fice on that date. Supreme Court Seats Campbell. On January 2nd, Governor Camp-bell again endeavored to take his office, but was refused by Governor Hunt. Two days afterward proceedings were brought by Governor Campbell in the supreme court. Twenty-three days later the court suggested that it would be well for Governor Hunt to soon vacate the office of governor, because Governor Campbell had been elected, had a certificate of elec-

tion, and was qualified. Campbell Takes Office.

was completed and the contest trial began before Judge Stanford January 25, 1917. The trial was fin-ished on May 2, with the decision that Thomas E. Campbell was elected and entitled to the office of governor.

Campbell's Majority Increased. The court's supplemental finding of facts gave Governor Campbell a ma-

jority of sixty-seven votes. George W. P. Hunt, the contestant, could have brought his case before any of the fifteen superior judges in the state of Arizona, but he chose Judge Stanford, one of the presiding judges of Maricopa county, and a

Following the decision of the trial court against them, attorneys for Hunt appealed to the supreme court. August 6, 1917, F. C. Struckmeyer, one of the attorneys for Hunt, con-testant, filed an abstract of record and brief in the supreme court. The abstract was incomplete, and Tom

Campbell's attorneys were compelled by the supreme court to file nearly four hundred pages of an abstract to even supplement and correct the record, causing an extra expense for Governor Campbell. The answer and abstract were filed in the supreme

Supreme Court Seats Hunt.

The case was argued in the supreme court on the 18th day of October, and lasted three days. The court rendered its decision two months later, on De-cember 22, 1917. Governor Campbell was absent from the capitol, but Hunt's secretary, who had already re-turned to Phoenix and had made arrangements to lease a house, demand-ed possession of the office at once, and Attorney General Wiley E. Jones ordered Governor Campbell to vacate the office immediately, despite the usual fifteen days in which the loser in the appropriate court is greated, as

One of the sensations of the trial of the contest case was the exposure of the gross fraud practiced in the first precinct of Douglas, where forty-two ballots were changed from Camp-This is a brief story of the proceedings by which Tom Campbell was deprived of his office as governor of Arizona, to which he was honestly and fairly elected by the people of the state in 1916. the state in 1916.

Following the general election held on November 7th, 1916, a canvass of posite Campbell's name had been and any school boy could tell upon posite Campbell's name had been erased and another placed after Hunt's name.

The supreme court adopted theory that detectives changed the ballots, when as a matter of fact no detectives were employed in the case until the ballots were in the posses-sion of the superior court at Phoenix. The inspection in the court at Phoenix first disclosed that they had been mutilated, and the inspector of the election precinct had fled the state.

Record Conradicts High Court. . . .

The supreme court says that "all of the officers who officiated were residents of and electors of Douglas precinct," but the record shows they left this precinct to vote in the adjoining ones where their names were written on the precinct register, as provided by law in Par. 2891. The court says: "The election board was composed of Republicans and Democrats." The record of the trial shows no Republicans served. The court says that no bystander observed anything wrong being done, yet the unimpeached testimony of Deputy Sheriff Cross says that after hearing complaints of irregularities he inspected the ballots being counted and found small bits of rubber and paper still adhering to the ballots where they had been erased. Watcher Was Intimidated

The court says that no party watcher made any complaint. The record is that Mr. C. W. Redline was forced to leave the polling place under threats of the election board when he complained of the method of counting. The court itself, in its decision, describes the marked ballots in Douglas No. 1 as being mutilated. The law says that mutilated ballots shall not be counted, but the supreme court counted over seventy mutilated bal-lots in Douglas No. 1 for Hunt.

The sworn inspection notes made by Hunt's inspectors and submitted to the supreme court in the mandamus case brought by Tom Campbell to obtain possession of his office, admitted a loss of sixteen votes from the of-ficial returns of Douglas precinct No. 1. There were more ballots than names on the poll book. The ballots, after being changed, did not agree with the count, but the supreme court held that the official returns of the election board were correct. "Desperate Fraud," Says Judge Stan-

ford. The supreme court would not con-sider the confession of H. H. Hart, the

election judge, made to Bruce Stephelection judge, made to Bruce Steph-enson, assistant county attorney of Cochise county, in the hearing of an-other reputable attorney, nor the con-fession of Hart made to W. W. Hol-ther in the hearing of five witnesses, one an ex-United States marshal, and another the city attorney of Douglas. This evidence was never impeached.

Judge Stanford, in ruling on this

precinct, after listening to all the evi-Governor Campbell was admitted to his office on Janutry 29, 1917.

The inspection of the ballots, which was started the early part of Decempose and found the ballots were taken from Campbell and given to Hunt at some time during the count or shortly afterward.

If Judge Stanford was correct in his finding that the election officers stole eighty-seven voes for Hunt in Douglas No. 1, legally cast for Campbell the supreme court of the state of Ari-zona, in deciding against Campbell, gave him the rawest deal ever given a man in the history of American poli-

The record shows that the suprem court is in error when it found that the board of supervisors of Coconino county re-convened within the six-day period and duly canvassed the returns of Camp Ten, which had not been re-ceived along with the other, ballots. but which the supreme court counted

for Hunt. The supreme court, in its decision. construed the mark (X) as the word "cross" as set forth in Section 2941. Notice to Voters. They then looked up the word "cross" in the Century Dictionary, and under the definition of the word "cross" found four other kind of "crosses" which they substituted for the mark (X) in order to count twenty-eight ballots for Hunt, while shortly before this in their de-cision they held that a voter must sub-

stantially comply with the law.

Blind to Distinguishing Marks. The supreme court says, in regard to distinguishing marks, in order to count a majority of eight such votes for Hunt: "There is not a particle of evidence that any of the ballots had the marks now appearing on them when they were found in the ballot box." They might have said the same thing about the voting marks for candidates, but this would have precluded any recount at all.

The supreme court mode realest in

The supreme court made no decision for guidance of the electorate in preserving the sanctity of the ballot, but in the supreme court is granted, as an opportunity to ask for a new hearing.

Governor Campbell surrendered possession of the office to Hunt on Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock.

On January 7th a request for a rebearing was made by Governor indulged in strong drink, usurned the

aunt Declines Challenge.

The more notable errors in the case are now pointed out in Governor Campbell's final appeal to the highest court in the state of Arizona, the will of the people, Governor Campbell having publicly challenged Hunt to put in the state of Arizona are now pointed out in Governor Campbell having publicly challenged Hunt to put in the state of Arizona.

sion was permitted, and the polls kept open until the last ballot was given out at 6:22 p. m., and cast at 6:25 p. m., under threat of Bill Cleary to blow up the polls, and where I. W. W. and an ex-convict were permitted to come and go with voters as they chose, and solicit votes within the polling place. Hunt's majority here was 253.

Numerous Irregularities Exposed.

In Miami precinct No. 3 the voters compared their ballots and opinions on candidates, and no secrecy was en-forced. Hunt's majority was 292.

In Cottonwood, Yavapai county, an election official, one Willard, brother of the state game warden, prepared sample ballots for the voters to copy from in the booth. Hunt's majority nere was 19.

In Swansea precinct, Yuma county, residents of California were allowed to vote, drunken persons were assisted to vote by a deputy sheriff, voters could see each other's ballots, and twelve ballots were opened out and at-tached to certificates by officers of the election board over the objection of the voters. The vote here was 50 for Hunt and nine for Campbell, but only 48 ballots were received in the

official package from this precinct.

In Curtis precinct, Cochise county, the election board changed the polling place from where the board of supervisors designed. One of the election officials instructd his daughter in the polling place to vote the straight Democratic ticket, to avoid making a mistake. The vote was 26 for Hunt

and one for Campbell.

In Eagle precinct electors voted before the polls were open, one Wiltbank, a Democratic candidate for the legislature, electionered in and out of the polls all day, and procured the vot-ing of electors from other precincts without the transfer required by law, by ascertaining on the telephone that by ascertaining on the telephone that they were on the register of adjoin-ing precincts. Here the voters could see each other's ballots. The Demo-cratic National Committeeman of Arizona, Fred T. Colter, was present and took part in the discussion of how the votes should be counted. Hunt re-ceived 113 votes and Campbell 37.

In short, the supreme court did not decide that anything was a violation of the election law in Arizona. As the result of the work of over two thorsresult of the work of over two thorsand eletcion judges and officials, the review of forty-two supervisors and the recount of their work by the superior court of Maricopa county, after five months' time, Tom Campbell was declared elected governor, in Judge Stanford stating in his decision these words found on page 3386 line 15 of words, found on page 3386, line 15, of the court record:

Hunt Beneficiary of Every Doubt. "And further, I feel as though that during the time of the counting of bal-lots and passing on them, although I may be wrong in that regard, why, I be better spent in this way.

It is only with combined effort and the fullest sympathy and co-operation of all parties concerned that a winning war can be waged on prairie

Wilgus precinct, which gave Tom Campbell a majority and was on all fours with Camp Ten, the returns not having been received in time, was not counted, and even Judge Ross could not stand for this barefaced injustice, and dissented.

Three supreme court judges, all of one party, reversed Stanford's deci-sion, after rumors of their decision had been allowed to leak out for two months.
The Crowning Injustice.

To add to the injustice, Governor Campbell's salary for 1917 was given to Hunt, who had acted as and received a salary as United States mediator during the same time. Governor Campbell was also fined in addition \$4.122.25 as a judgment to Hunt tion \$4,122.25 as a judgment to Hunt for holding the position to which he was elected by the people, and to which this same supreme court said he was entitled.

Was This a Square Deal? 8,774 election judges said Tom Campbell was elected governor by the

14 boards of supervisors said Tom Campbell was elected governor by the people.

1 election certificate said Tom

Campbell was elected governor by the people. 1 superior judge, after five months hearing of all evidence, con-sisting of five volumes and 3,389 pages, said that Tom Campbell was

elected governor by the people.
All election returns and records then and now said Tom Campbell was

lection governor by the people. But one exception—three supreme udges, Franklin, Ross and Cunningham, said NO!

A copy of pamphlet, "The people Overrueld," containing specimens of ballots counted for Hunt and ballots thrown out, which should have been counted for Campbell, will be sent postpaid on application to CAMPBEL LVICTORY LEAGUE, P. O. Box 997,

Tucson, Arizona. Advertisement.

> A WAR MEASURE.

Under recent government regulations no weekly newspaper is permitted to be sent to subscribers longer than three months • after the expiration of the sub-• scription. It is not a question of • • whether we want to trust a subscriber longer or not, but an order that must be obeyed, at least until the war board changes

In order to comply with this . order, statements of account are . being forwarded all subscribers + that are in arrears that they may .

know how they stand.
This order, together with many other rulings affecting newspa-pers, went into effect September

TO POOL FUNDS AND EFFORTS IN WAR ON PREDATORY ANIMALS

The committee of the State Council of Defense on co-operation with the United States Biological Survey and the Agricultural Extension department of the University of Arizona met in the office of the state council of de-fense to formulate plans for making the work of eradicating predatory animals and rodent pests as practical and efficient as possible.

Chairman Dwight B. Heard presided over the deliberation and Protessor J. Thoubur was appointed secretary. Other members present were Senator Charles Roberts of Wilcox, President Charles P. Mullen of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, Robert B. Walton, cattleman from Winslow, James L. Edwards, extensive farmer of Yuma; John D. Lee, cattleman and Angora goat raiser, Thatcher; Jack Barber, cattlemon from Gila county, and Dr. R. H. Williams from the University of Arizona.

This representative group of members agreed on the basis of co-opera-tion and authorized the chairman to sign the agreement with the other cooperating association. The work was outlined in detail, it being agreed that the United States Biological Survey have charge of the practical field op-erations and direction of the men and funds allotted for this campaign of eradicating noxious animals.

As a result of this agreement the \$25,000 appropriated by the United States Department of Agriculture and States Department of Agriculture and the \$25,000 allotted by the special session of the legislature will be pooled in the interest of greater efficiency. D. A. Gilchrist, representing the Unitd States Biological Survey, will be local field man in rodent pests, and M. E. Musgrave will direct the war on predetory animals. predatory animals.

These men have had many years' experience in this work and they are definitely assigned to Arizona to di-rect the state-wide campaign. State funds will be apportioned to the countries according to the amount of funds paid in taxes, based on the 1918 assessment values.

A resolutio nwas passed requesting that all bounties paid by country supervisors, livestock associations and individuals be paid into the common fund and expended under the direction of the United States Biological Survey in the districts where said funds were collected. This will mean greater efficiency in eradicating the noxious animals. The farmers and stockmen in the state are back of this movement, for they believe that the money can be better spent in this way.

of an parties concerned that a will-ning war can be waged on prairie dogs, gophers, rabbits, coyotes, bob-cats, jaguars, mountain lions and bears. These noxious animals menace the livestock industry by consuming, and annual loss mounts up in the mil-lions of dollars. They can be extermi-nated, and it is predicted that valuable results will be secured in the coming year, when we are all asked to pro-duce food products to win the war.— Arizona Republican.

NO REST---NO PEACE

the one who suffers from a bad back, and my health was awful. and distressing urinary disorders. People around here recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Be guided by

General Delivery Miami. Ariz., says "Doan's Kidney Pills can't be equaled. Several years ago kidney trouble had me in an awful condition and my back was so lame I could hardly move. If I tried to bend or stoop, sharp pains would catch me in my back and nearly floor me. Nights would have to get up many times and this broke my rest; and I felt tired out mornings. I felt badly all over until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They helped me right away and one box permanently cured me. Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't sim-

ply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Beem had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Pirate-"—Sh! What would happen to me if I were your kid? Well, if you're not acquainted with Calumet Bakings you don't know what a good excuse I have. I Can't Help Helping Myself—they're so good! Good for me too, because Calumet Bakings are wholesome and easily digested.

Millions of mothers use CALUMET because of its purity—because it always gives best results and is economical in cost and use."

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U.S. Food Authorities.

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Safe as the United States. Buy Liberty Bonds.

GLAD TO TESTIFY

Says Watoga Lady, "As To What Cardui Has Done For Me, So As To Help Others."

Watoga, W. Va .- Mrs. S. W. Gladwell, of this town, says: "When about 15 years of age, I suffered greatly . . . Sometimes would go a month or two, and I had terrible headache, backache, and bearingdown pains, and would just drag and had no appetite. Then . . . it would last There's no peace and little rest for ... two weeks, and was so weakening.

My mother bought me a bottle of Cardui, and I began to improve after taking the first bottle, so kept it up till I their experience.

J. Lee Beem, miner, Franz Ave., took three . . . I gained, and was well

and strong, and I owe it all to Cardui I am married now and have 3 children . . Have never had to have a doctor for temale trouble, and just resort to Cardul if I need a tonic. I am glad to testify to what it has done for me, so as to help

others. If you are nervous or weak, have headaches, backaches, or any of the other allments so common to women, why not give Cardui a trial? Recommended by many physicians. In use over 40 years. Begin taking Cardui today. It may on the very medicine you need.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Coconino Sun, published weekly, at Flagstaff, Arizona, for October 1, 1918, STATE OF ARIZONA, COUNTY OF COCONINO—88

COUNTY OF COCONINO—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. S. Breen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Coconino Sun, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—F. S. Breen, Flagstaff, Arizona.
Editor—F. S. Breen, Flagstaff, Arizona.
Managing Editor—F. S. Breen, Flagstaff, Arizona.
Business Manager—F. S. Breen, Flagstaff, Arizona.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stock-holder owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 1,225. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1918.
ROBERT J. KIDD. (My commission expires March 20, 1920.)